

28. ODONATA (INSECTA) OF CORBETT NATIONAL PARK
(UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA)

The Corbett National Park situated in the foot hills of Himalayas (Naini Tal and Pauri Garhwal district) has numerous small streams flowing into the River Ramganga. Visitors to the park often see large swarms of dragonflies and in the neighbourhood of the streams. Systematic collection and study of dragonflies from the park by survey parties of the Zoological Survey of India have recorded the occurrence of 37 species of dragonflies, 14 belonging to the Suborder Zygoptera and 23 to the Suborder Anisoptera. Most of the species agree fairly well with the description of Fraser (1933, 1934 and 1936) but in a few cases marked differences have been observed and noted.

Suborder Zygoptera
Superfamily Coenagrionoidea
Family PLATYSTICTIDAE
Subfamily Caconeurinae

Caconeura autumnalis Fraser

Postnodal nervures vary from 13 to 14 in the fore wing and 11 to 12 in the hind wing.

Material: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀.

Family PLATYCNEMIDIDAE
Subfamily Platycneminiinae

Copera marginipes (Rambur)

Nine postnodal nervures in the hind wing.

Material: 31 ♂♂, 15 ♀♀.

Family COENAGRIIDAE
Subfamily Pseudagriinae

Pseudagrion rubriceps Selys

Material: 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀.

Subfamily Ischnurinae

Ischnura forcipata Morton

It has 7 to 8 postnodal nervures in the hind wing.

Material: 47 ♂♂, 24 ♀♀.

Ischnura delicata (Hagen)

Proximal half of the pterostigma in hind wing is rose-red while its distal half is almost colourless.

Material: 3 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀.

Rhodischnura nursei (Morton)

Material: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀.

Aciagrion pallidum Selys

Labium is creamy white in the female, and antennae up to 2nd segment are brownish in colour in both the sexes.

Material: 5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀.

Subfamily Agriocneminae

Agriocnemis clauseni Fraser

It has 8 postnodal nervures in the hind wing.

Material: 8 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀.

Agriocnemis pygmaea (Rambur)

Material: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀.

Superfamily Lestinoidea

Family LESTIDAE

Subfamily Lestinae

Lestes viridula Rambur

Material: 75 ♂♂, 86 ♀♀.

Family CHLOROCYPHIDAE

Rhinocypha quadrimaculata Selys

Discoïdal cell is traversed 3 to 5 times, antenodal nervures are 15 to 19 in male and 14 to 17 in the female.

Material: 31 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀.

Rhinocypha bifasciata Selys

Head totally black, prothorax has a spade-shaped cream yellow mid-dorsal longitudinal spot on its posterior lobe, discoïdal cell is traversed 4 times, antenodal nervures 20 in number, first three abdominal segments have somewhat rounded yellow spots on their lateral

sides. This species has been recently reported from North-West India (Singh & Prasad, *in press*).

Material: 2♂♂.

Labellago lineata lineata (Burmeister)

Pterostigma in hind wing is yellowish and bordered by black nervures, 6 to 7 antenodal nervures are present in the fore wing and 11 in the hind wing.

Material: 1♂, 1♀.

Family AGRIIDAE

Subfamily Agriinae

Neurobasis chinensis chinensis (Linn.)

Material: 10♂♂, 12♀♀.

Suborder Anisoptera

Superfamily Aeshnoidea

Family GOMPHIDAE

Subfamily Gomphinae

Mesogomphus lineatus (Selys)

Material: 1♂, 4♀♀.

Superfamily Libelluloidea

Family LIBELLULIDAE

Subfamily Tetratheminae

Tetrathemis platyptera Selys

Material: 1♂.

Subfamily Libellulinae

Cratilla lineata (Brauer)

Material: 1♀.

Orthetrum taeniolatum (Schneider)

Material: 21♂♂, 28♀♀.

Orthetrum chrysostigma luzonicum (Brauer)

The middle portion of labium is black, 2 rows of cell are present in between the IRIII & RSPL.

Material: 29♂♂, 21♀♀.

Orthetrum sabina (Drury)

Material: 29♂♂, 18♀♀.

Orthetrum triangulare triangulare (Selys)

Labium totally black, postclypeus brownish

black, the blackish brown triangular spot in the hind wing extending up to 2nd antenodal nervures; membrane brownish black; discoidal cell in fore wing, 2 celled; 4 to 5 cells are present in the subtrigone in the fore wing.

Material: 1♂.

Orthetrum japonicum internum MacLachlan

Pterostigma extends over more than 2½ cells; but less than 3 cells; reticulation of the wing incomplete; development of 6th antenodal nervure is incomplete.

Material: 50♂♂, 32♀♀.

Orthetrum glaucum (Brauer)

Distal border of the labium is black; labrum is totally black; pterostigma covers 2½ cells and membrane is brown.

Material: 143♂♂, 44♀♀.

Orthetrum pruinatum neglectum (Rambur)

Arc is situated on the 2nd antenodal nervure in the fore wing.

Material: 80♂♂, 14♀♀.

Subfamily Diastapinae

Palpopleura sexmaculata sexmaculata

(Fabricius)

Occiput is brownish-black; fore wing is tinted with yellow from base to pterostigma; cubital stripe extends up to the anterior half of the discoidal cell.

Material: 49♂♂, 42♀♀.

Subfamily Sympetrinae

Acisoma panorpoides panorpoides Rambur

Material: 1♀.

Diplacodes nebulosa (Fabricius)

Material: 1♀.

Diplacodes trivialis (Rambur)

Material: 2♂♂.

Crocothemis servilia servilia (Drury)

Material: 136♂♂, 122♀♀.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

Neurothemis fulvia (Drury)

Material: 2♂♂, 1♀.

Brachythemis contaminata (Fabricius)

Material: 1♀.

Sympteryx commixtum (Selys)

Margins of labrum and occiput are black; membrane is blackish-brown.

Material: 1♂.

Subfamily Tritheminae

Trithemis aurora (Burmeister)

Material: 30♂♂, 25♀♀.

Trithemis festiva (Rambur)

Material: 133♂♂, 25♀♀.

Trithemis pallidinervis (Kirby)

Middle lobe and margins of lateral lobe of labium black; anal appendages reddish-yellow at the base.

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA,

DEHRA DUN, (U.P.),

May, 21, 1975.

Material: 1♂, 1♀.

Subfamily Pantaliinae

Pantala flavescens (Fabricius)

Material: 44♂♂, 22♀♀.

Tramea virginia (Rambur)

Recently recorded from India for the first time (Singh & Prasad, *in press*).

Material: 2♂♂, 1♀.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are thankful to the Director, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, for providing facilities to carry out this work. Thanks are due to the Chief Wild Life Warden, Uttar Pradesh and the Wild Life Warden, Corbett National Park, for their help extended to the survey parties in the collection and study of the material.

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SINGH, A. & PRASAD, M. (in Press): New record of *Rhinocypha bifasciata* Selys (Odonata: Zygoptera: Chlorocyphidae) from North-West India.

29. A NEW DISTRIBUTIONAL RECORD FOR *PHYSALIS PERUVIANA* LINN. FROM NORTH GARHWAL

Physalis peruviana Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 2 (1763), p. 1670. An indigenous species of Tropical America, introduced in the past in India and South Africa. It runs wild as an under growth of forests in the hills of Western and Eastern Ghats. In the plains of India it is generally

cultivated in gardens for its bright amber coloured fruits which are either eaten raw or cooked.

I recently surveyed the area of Tharali block in Chamoli District and observed this species growing wild in exposed sandy soils